

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

THE STUDENT AND THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

FICTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES PUBLIC LIBRARIES

A LIBRARY FOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

SUMMER 1958 EXAMINATION RESULTS

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Library Association News-Sheet

VOL. 60 NO. 9

SEPTEMBER 1958

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A Librarian's Calendar

- September 22nd-26th.—L.A. Annual Conference, Brighton.
- September 27th.—Brighton School of Librarianship Old Students' Association. Second Annual Reunion Dinner, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, 7.15 p.m. (Tickets, 12s. 6d., from D. W. Bromley, 178 Binley Road, Coventry.)
- September 30th.—A.A.L. (G.L.D.), Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. Mr. Robert Lawrence on "Speaking in public".
- October 1st.—Northern Branch, demonstration by Micro Methods Ltd., Gosforth. Evening session: Professor J. Butt on "Dickens: the various editions and the problems of an editor of Dickens' work today".
- October 6th.—University and Research Section (London Group), University of London Library, Senate House, 6 p.m. Meeting on professional examinations. Speaker: R. J. Hoy.
- October 9th.—Reference and Special Libraries Section (S.E. Group), Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, S.W.1. 6 p.m. Visit to the library, where the Librarian will talk on its history and development.
- October 15th.—S.W. Branch, Bournemouth Central Library, 2.30 p.m.
- October 17th-20th.—County Library Circle, Weekend School, Arbroath.
- October 29th.—London and Home Counties Branch, meet at Middle Temple Lane, Embankment Entrance, for tour of Temple, 3 p.m. Visit to Inner Temple Library and address by Librarian, 6.15 p.m.
- November 13th.—University and Research Section (London Group), visit to Institutes of Archaeology and Classical Studies, 5.45-6.30 p.m. Sherry in the Common Room, to be followed by a short address by the Director, and a tour of the libraries and collections. Tickets, 4s., from Miss Cox-Johnson, St. Marylebone P.L., N.W.1. Early application advisable.
- November 18th.—Reference and Special Libraries Section (S.E. Group) and University and Research Section (London Group), Chaucer House, 6.30 p.m. (tea and biscuits from 6 p.m.). Mr. Ellic Howe on "A Printer and his books: a fragment of bibliographical-cum-typographical autobiography".

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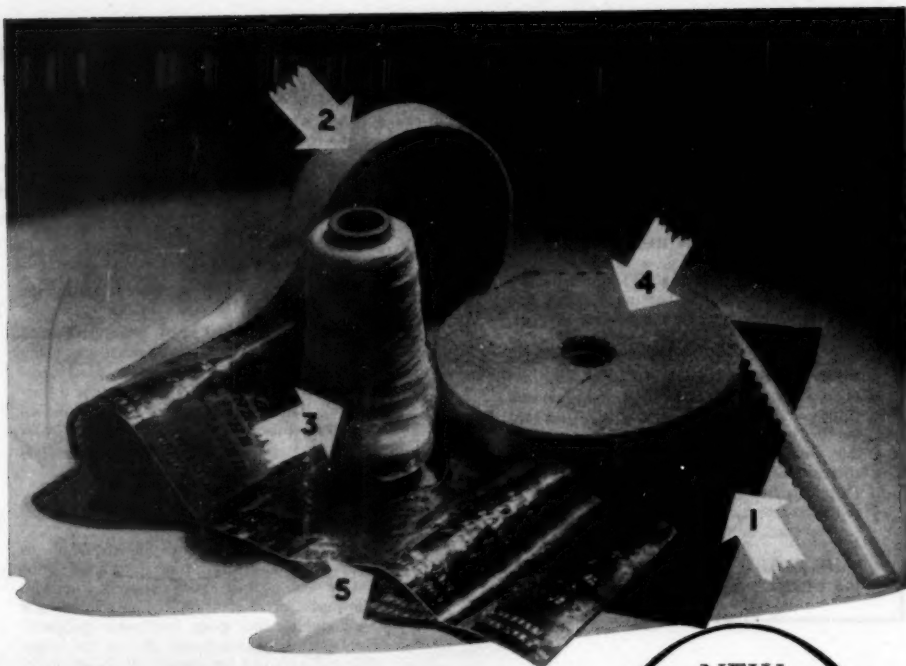
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The Library Association Record

SEPTEMBER 1958

The Student and the University Library

By P. HAVARD-WILLIAMS, M.A., A.L.A., Librarian, University of Otago
(formerly Sub-Librarian in the Faculty of Arts, University of Liverpool)

CITY and borough librarians in university towns have been known to complain that the local students (a) hardly seemed to be aware of the existence of the university library—they use the reference library so much; (b) did not know how to use a library anyway. Undergraduates, they say, should be made more aware of the facilities which are available in their universities. This was a point made by several librarians in the course of discussion at a paper by Mr. R. O. MacKenna (1) in 1955. Many of them, it was alleged, had become "public library minded" during their school days; they continued to use the public library extensively and perhaps never really got to know how much the university library had to offer.

Towards the end of 1956 a survey was undertaken of university and some college libraries as to what was done in giving instruction—formal or informal—to students and members of the teaching staff at all levels. One question had been devoted to this subject in the Questionnaire distributed in 1949 by the University and Research Section:

Question 62: What instruction in the use of the Library is given to readers?

Librarians were then asked: has the practice in this changed in your library since 1949? If it had, there was a series of questions which could be answered merely by deletions, though many of the librarians were good enough to add comments which were most helpful.

Out of 35 libraries, all replied. No circular was sent to the University of Liverpool Library, where the writer was then employed. Two libraries said that the questionnaire was "not applicable" to their conditions; two stated that no instruction was given.

From the 1949 Questionnaire, it was known that in general there were three methods of instruction: (a) a lecture to students; (b) a leaflet or brochure giving an introduction to the library;

(c) instruction by means of parties shown round the library. It was also known that instruction was limited on the whole to first-year students. The following is a reproduction of the questionnaire sent out:

INSTRUCTION TO READERS IN THE USE OF LIBRARIES

In the 1949 Questionnaire circulated to University and College Libraries by the University and Research Section of the Library Association, QUESTION 62 was:

What instruction in the use of the Library is given to readers?

Has the practice in this changed in your Library since 1949:

Yes No

[Delete as necessary]

If Yes, would you be good enough to answer the following questions?

Deletions will give the minimum information. Any further information would be most welcome, as, for instance, to the duration and content of the instruction. Negative replies, of course, will be equally valuable.

The enclosure of any literature issued to readers would be appreciated (including contributions to student publications).

Is any instruction given to members of staff?

If so, give details:

IS INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO:

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS? SECOND/THIRD STUDENTS?

HONOURS STUDENTS? RESEARCH STUDENTS?

1. By a lecture
 - (a) to all
 - (b) to separate Faculties
 - (c) to separate departments [describe]
 - (d) to other groupings [describe]
2. (a) In a brochure or leaflet
- (b) In contributions to student publications
3. In parties shown round the Library
 - (a) in groups according to subject
 - (b) in mixed groups [describe]
4. By whom is the instruction given
 - (a) Librarian/Deputy Librarian
 - (b) Assistant Librarians
 - (c) Teaching Staff
 - (d) Senior Students
5. If formal instruction is given, are visual aids (e.g., slides, film strips) used?
6. At what period of the Academic Session is the instruction given?
7. Remarks (if any).

The same page was used for each group of students, i.e., first-year, second/third years, honours and research students. Most of the replies were concerned with instruction to first-year students, but seven libraries also reported that some instruction was given to students other than first-year.

First, let us consider instruction to first-year students. Nine libraries provided a lecture to the first-year students as a whole, or by Faculty or by departments, as well as a leaflet and conducted parties around the library. Five libraries provided a lecture and a leaflet only. Four libraries provided a lecture but also showed students around the library, while another library provided a lecture together with instruction to individual students shown around the library. A further three libraries issued leaflets but, instead of a lecture being given, parties of undergraduates were conducted round the library. One library provided only a lecture, three leaflets only and two only conducted parties of students. In the remaining three libraries, individual instruction or explanation was given as needed. The following table shows the results of the questionnaire.

Lecture	Leaflet	Parties
A—to all	L—leaflet	M—Mixed groups
F—to Faculties	H—contrib. to	S—divided by subject
D—to Department	Students' Handbook	I—Individuals
M—to Mixed groups		
AFD	L	M (S in some subjects)
AD	L	M
AF	L	S
A	L	M (three libraries)
F	L	F
F	L	S
M	H	M
A	L	(three libraries)
F	L	(two libraries)
A	—	Individuals
A	—	M (two libraries)
D	—	S
—	L	M (three libraries)
AD	—	—
—	L	— (three libraries)
—	—	M (three libraries)
—	—	I (three libraries)

No instruction given (two libraries)

Questionnaire not applicable (two libraries)

In all cases the instruction was given at the beginning of the session, five libraries giving their lectures, etc., before the beginning of the session (often in the Freshers' Conference), the remainder in the first term, usually at the very beginning of it; two libraries thought it would be better given later in the academic year. In the cases where lectures were given to faculties or departments as

well as the general body of students, the content of the lecture was of course different, intended to meet the special needs of the separate faculties. Only one library relied on a students' publication for printed information: some other libraries also had short paragraphs in students' handbooks or similar publications. In most libraries, the instruction was given by the librarian or the senior library staff, the librarian tending to give the lectures, the assistant staff showing the students round, though one library organized its programme in co-operation with members of the teaching staff who chaired meetings of "discussion groups". Instruction after the first year is often done by members of the teaching staff in their own subjects, but provision for instruction after the first year is very limited. It varies from individual consultations with research students to classes in bibliography for honours or research students, particularly in English. Two librarians are also recognized as lecturers in palaeography, though perhaps this is outside the usual scope of library instruction. Only one library provided instruction for each year according to its particular needs. Usually, the impetus seems to have come from some particularly active department rather than from the library, though of course this is what one should expect, since no library can be all things to all men all the time.

Ten libraries reported that they gave some informal instruction to new members of staff (i.e., the teaching staff*). Twelve reported specifically that they did not give any instruction to staff and one of these stated that members of the teaching staff would be most surprised at such an idea—as if they were above it!

The picture received from the answers to this questionnaire is quite obviously a very varied one and the practices outlined have grown up in answer to very different circumstances depending on the size of the institution both in the terms of students and the number of volumes, the facilities of the library itself, its geographical location in relation to the rest of the university or college, and so on. However, the very haphazardness of the arrangements gives one cause for wonder. Sixteen libraries, for instance, show parties around the library. Parties of this kind take a great deal of time, if there are a number of them, their tours need to be well organized and the parties should not be more than—at the very most—six in number if each member of the party is to see all being shown.

* Two libraries misunderstood this question, and understood it to refer to the library staff, though the questionnaire was headed *Instruction for readers* . . .

The leaflets also vary considerably. Some are aimed at the experienced reader and introduce him, as it were, to individual idiosyncrasies at a particular library. Others are addressed specially to the undergraduate reader. Some rely on lengthy explanations, others include a number of diagrams. Some consist of a very brief introduction to the library and where it is to be found, together with the rules and regulations. Two of the introductory brochures point out that borrowing from libraries has its limits and that a personal library cannot be replaced.

While at Liverpool, the writer began a series of lectures to freshmen of the Faculty of Arts. Introductory lectures had been given to students in the School of Social Administration for some years; but their needs were broadly limited to the Social Science Library. No provision had been made for students using the main university library. The problem was how to give a lecture to approximately three hundred students, as it was felt the time of the staff was not adequate to the demands of fifty parties to be shown round. The solution was found in an hour's lecture with slides of the library, starting from the outside, entering the building, showing the vestibule, exhibition rooms (indicating the positions of the cloak-rooms), catalogue, stacks, reading rooms, etc., together with slides of catalogue cards with typical headings. In a talk of about 45 minutes, the newly-arrived undergraduates were taken on a tour of the library. Since they were "talked" and not walked round, it was possible to get in far more information than on a real tour of the same time.

Since university libraries differ considerably in their physical lay-out as well as in their administrative organization, it is perhaps necessary to say something about the buildings in which the library is housed. At the University of Liverpool these consist of a central or main library—the Harold Cohen Library—together with twenty or more external libraries housed in the various teaching departments and therefore spread over an area about half-a-mile square. Some of these external collections, called departmental libraries, contain most of the books necessary for the current teaching and research of the department or school in which they are to be found, while others, called class libraries, are small collections primarily intended for the needs of junior and pass-degree students (2). The external libraries vary in size and consist of from a few hundreds to twenty thousand volumes. Some students will find most of the books they want in their departmental libraries of education or zoology; others, undergraduates reading in the schools of

modern languages, for instance, will seek some of their books in a class library, but the more advanced works in the main library. If they are Honours students, they will find most of the books they need and will work for most of their time in the Harold Cohen Library. It follows, therefore, that the picture which each student has of the library will vary considerably: a number of undergraduates will think of it as the Harold Cohen Library itself and have perhaps a somewhat hazy idea that there are smaller libraries for scientists or engineers, while others will think primarily of their departmental library, while all the other sections remain somewhat unreal. Of course, as the student becomes more senior, he or she becomes much more aware of the facilities of the whole system, but it is still important to think about the freshman's first impressions.

It is true to say, I think, that first-year undergraduates who use the smaller libraries start at least with some advantages. They soon find their way about a library of four or eight or ten thousand volumes, and get to know the one or two members of the library staff who work there. Moreover, departmental librarians are able without much difficulty to give a talk on their library or libraries to the comparatively few freshmen who come each year. On the other hand, most new students are overawed by the vast mass of material with which they are faced in the stacks of the central library (for almost the whole stock is directly accessible to readers). Students are rather in awe, too, of the number of staff, however willing these may be to help their readers—frequently too shy to ask for necessary assistance. Furthermore, in spite of the "public library habit", the majority of new students do not know how to use the catalogue.

The problem, then, is to show the facilities offered by the main library to the considerable number of students who will find there most of the books they need and who will also work in the Harold Cohen Library for a large part of their university career as soon as possible after they have come. This is not quite so easy as it might seem. A general lecture to all freshmen, besides being difficult to arrange because of time-table considerations, is likely, it was felt, to be so general that it would be of little use to any one set of students; medical students do not require the same kind of information, for example, as literature or physics students. On the other hand, it would be impracticable to give separate talks to the new members of each department, as the time required would involve upsetting routine duties at a time when these are perhaps at one of

their peaks. Hence it was decided to compromise and take the Faculty as the unit.

In point of fact, those students who rely mainly on the resources of the Harold Cohen Library are those of the Faculty of Arts who read in the various schools of language and literature, history and philosophy. Yet, even by limiting a lecture to the new members of this Faculty, one is still faced with between two and three hundred students. To take this number around the library in groups of between six and ten would still be excessively time-consuming and would, in any case, disturb readers already working there. And it is surprising how difficult it is for all the students even in a group of six to see a catalogue card or a class number all at the one time. There remains the general lecture; the obvious drawback of this, viz., of being too abstract, has been overcome by using lantern slides.

Having introduced them to the building which they will have already seen on their tour of the university organized for them by the Guild of Undergraduates, they see the entrance hall where they leave cases and umbrellas. To the left is the exhibition room, where books from the library's Special Collections are on view each term. Then they ascend the stairs to the upper hall, from which open off the general reading room, the South Room (with the catalogue and a large range of bibliographies), the North Room (only necessary for them to get their bearings, for it is the Medical Reading Room) and the entrance to the stacks. They are then shown the catalogue, told something of its arrangement and shown how to look up a typical book they might need. In the course of this section of the lecture, the different kinds of headings (author, editor, appendix, etc.) are distinguished. When they have found the entry they require in the catalogue, they will then want to find the book in the stacks. They therefore need to know just a little about the classification and the list of locations which is provided at a vantage point on the way to the stacks. (Here also are to be found lists of books recently acquired by the library.) Once having found their way to the stacks, they will need to follow the guides which are provided at the centre of each floor, and those which appear at the end of each bay; for unless these are pointed out to readers, they frequently remain unaware of them for several terms. Having arrived at the book which they have looked up in the catalogue, they take it and, on the way out of the stacks, find the borrowers' vouchers. They are then shown a voucher filled in for the book they have—rather, they are shown two vouchers, one filled in with the wrong number and

an illegible signature, and one correctly filled in, in the hope that they will follow the latter! If they wish to read in the library, they can go to the general reading room (a view of which is shown). The lecture ends with some useful miscellaneous information. They are shown a copy of the regulations and their attention is drawn to those which particularly concern them; they are also told how to obtain books which, though recently arrived in the library, are not yet in the catalogue. Undergraduates attending the lecture each receive a copy of *Notes for readers*, from which the plan of the library and the regulations, as well as an outline of the classification, have been taken. Any questions which the students may like to ask are answered at the end of the talk.

An hour's lecture of this kind can, of course, only give the barest introduction to the services which the library offers to them, but this is perhaps not altogether a bad thing. For, once started on their line of discovery, freshmen will soon "learn the ropes" from other more established students with whom they come into contact. But since the library treats all its readers as adult members of the university society—it will be noticed that the guide is called *Notes for readers*, not "Notes for students"—it is necessary to help them over the initial routine of getting to know the library. In this way, it is hoped that time will be saved not only for them, but also for members of the staff who may otherwise have to answer the same kind of question over and over again from these new readers. Lastly, by merely coming to the talk, they meet the member of the staff who is particularly concerned with the library affairs of their Faculty, and to whom they have, as it were, already been introduced.

REFERENCES

- (1) MacKenna, R. O. The University Library service. L.A. Conference papers, Southampton, 1955. See also MacKenna, R. O. Instruction in the use of libraries: a university library problem. *J. of Doc.* 11, 1955, 65-72.
- University and Research Section. Working party on Instruction in the use of libraries and in bibliography at the universities: Report, *L.A.R.* 51, 1949, 149-150.
- I wish to acknowledge Mr. MacKenna's assistance in formulating the questionnaire: Mr. Kenneth Garside was kind enough to provide me with information from the 1949 Questionnaire. I am also grateful to all the librarians who spared time to give me most useful information.
- (2) For those not familiar with university libraries, it should be pointed out that separate departmental and class libraries are organized according to subjects, e.g., there is a library for the School of Architecture, one for the School of Geography, another for the Department of Geology.

Fiction in New South Wales Public Libraries*

By E. FLOWERS, B.A., *Shire Librarian, Lake Macquarie Shire Library*

THAT most librarians are rather ashamed of having to dispense fiction is obvious from the professional literature. Either nothing is written about fiction or it is condemned or, at best, apologized for. When, as has happened recently in N.S.W., with the Local Government Librarian's Industrial Agreement, statutory recognition is given to the fact that any adult non-fiction work or any children's book at all is worth twice any fiction work, surely it is time that a word was said for fiction. And, because of the time that is wasted on the cataloguing of fiction, because of the time not spent on the promotion of fiction, because of the diversity in librarians' methods of handling fiction, because of the apparently comparable statistical records built up on so widely varying foundations, because of all these things, it is time a lot was said about fiction.

This common attitude towards fiction is hard to understand, but it is there. Hear any two librarians discussing loan figures and you will detect the pride in non-fiction loans, the near-resentment at the comparative health of fiction loans. We tend to rate our libraries' achievements by comparing, in the Annual Report of the New South Wales Library Board, non-fiction loans to fiction loans, and the closer we are to one-to-one, the happier we all feel. We scorn those libraries who lend much more fiction than non-fiction.

I have often wondered about this curious attitude of ours towards fiction. Are we slightly unhappy about our work with fiction because Schools of Arts used to cater quite well for the fiction requirements of the population? Or is it because commercial libraries still do peddle the commodity? It surely cannot be because non-fiction is generally held to be better-written than fiction. There are probably almost as many badly-written books in non-fiction as there are in fiction. Is there chapter and verse for this anti-fiction attitude in the Library Act, or is it implicit in the Library Act, or is it directly contrary to the Library Act?

In its pertinent paragraphs the Library Act says, Clause 10 (1b):

* Paper presented to New South Wales Public Libraries Section of the Library Association of Australia, July 5, 1957.

"Any person who is a resident of the area of the Council or a ratepayer of the Council may, without charge but otherwise subject to regulation, ordinance or by-law relating to the library, borrow from the library for use by him away from the premises of the library any book of the library which has been classified by the librarian of the library as being of literary, informative or educational value", and Clause 10 (1c):

"Any person may, upon payment of the charges (if any) prescribed by and otherwise subject to any regulation, ordinance or by-law relating to the library, borrow from the library for use by him away from the premises of the library any book of the library."

The Library Act does not outlaw rubbish from the public libraries. Have it by all means, but you may charge for lending of it, if you wish. Anything that is of literary, informative or educational value must be free to the borrower. Most of us would agree that rubbish is written on both the non-fiction and fiction classes. Most of us would agree that *Farewell to arms* tells us more about the Italian front in the Great War than many non-fiction works on the subject, that the Pacific War has never been as vivid to us as Mailer made it in *The naked and the dead*, that there are many novels as moving as Weichert's *The earth is our heritage*, which itself tells us more about mankind than many a serious tract on the subject. And still we do not feel too happy about fiction, and discriminate against it by, rarely, charges and, much more frequently, restrictions on its use.

If the Library Act is not responsible, is the cause for our fiction-aversion that we simply do not know what to do with it? Many of the librarians who answered my questionnaire were, like me, trained at the Library School of the Public Library of New South Wales. And fiction did not exist at Library School. But it exists in the public library field; a course of lectures could well be introduced into future library school curricula, if only for the sake of intending public librarians.

Be that as it may, the problems and the inconsistencies loom large. Our attitudes to fiction, our charges, restrictions, are not the only inconsistencies. Some libraries treat all novels as

Dewey literature, give it imposing numbers; some libraries treat all novels as a single class, Fiction, represented by "F"; some libraries treat some novels as fiction and others as Dewey literature. Some libraries, as a result, appear to have relatively large non-fiction stocks, others relatively large fiction stocks. As often, the only major differences are in the terminology.

So, of course, comparisons of various libraries' activities and achievements are only valid where true uniformity exists throughout these libraries in the treatment and lending of fiction. To find out exactly how librarians handled their fiction, I decided to send a questionnaire to the larger New South Wales public libraries—those serving a population of 60,000 or more. The libraries covered were Albury, Bankstown, Canterbury, City of Sydney, Lake Macquarie, Marrickville, Namo, Newcastle, Randwick, Rockdale, Sutherland and Wollongong. Only one library failed to reply.

Here is a copy of the questionnaire. Where possible, I have incorporated the answers into the accompanying table (p. 277). In any case, where further comment is necessary, it immediately follows the question.

FICTION QUESTIONNAIRE

[Note: Novels have used as the general term. "Dewey literature" is the rather clumsy term I have used for those novels classified as literature and numbered 813, 823, etc., and Fiction for those novels not accorded this honour, in most libraries labelled simply F.]

QUESTION 1:

Has your Council laid down a policy regarding the standard of the library's bookstock, or is this left to the librarian?

In every case, except Newcastle, left to the librarian. In Newcastle, the Council has stated a policy and the librarian is responsible for implementing it. The librarian in Newcastle is of the opinion that the question of bookstock policy is fundamental to the library's purpose and existence, that Council in providing the service should be aware of what it is paying for and that the matter is far too important to be left to the personal choice of whoever happens to be librarian.

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What is the general policy regarding the standard of books purchased, particularly with regard to fiction?

This was answered by most libraries in general terms. Many libraries limit light fiction, i.e., Westerns, Detectives, Romance, to between 10 and 20 per cent of their total fiction stock, and state that public pressure forces the inclusion of some light fiction.

Canterbury has regard to the following priority:

- (1) Literary classics.
- (2) Fiction with literary merit, e.g., Rosamund Lehmann.
- (3) Translations of foreign fiction.
- (4) Best sellers.
- (5) Proportion of light fiction for pensioners, backward readers, etc.

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Newcastle stated: "Council's policy is that as many as possible of the books shall be of a worthwhile nature and not more than approximately 10 per cent of the adult fiction shall be of the light romance, western and detective class. In purchasing fiction and popular non-fiction, the librarian follows the policy of duplicating titles of the medium and higher standards which will be much read and restricting the purchase of books of similar standard which will be little read."

Sutherland buys on popular demand what its public wants to read.

QUESTION 3:

How many copies of a popular novel do you usually order?

[See Table.] The number varies from 1-2 for each branch to 12 for whole service.

Necessary to the adequate interpretation of these figures is a consideration of the number of each library's service points, i.e., branches, deposit stations. The Annual Report of the Library Board of New South Wales supplies this information.

QUESTION 4:

What is the greatest number of copies of a single novel that you have ever had?

[See Table.] The range was from 4 at Bankstown to 72 at Newcastle, the extreme being in libraries of about the same size.

Newcastle adds the comment: "that *The cruel sea*, of which we had 72 copies, is still being read and that the library hasn't been embarrassed by surplus copies".

Outside of Newcastle, none of the larger libraries in the group engages to any extent in a policy of duplication of titles.

QUESTIONS 5 AND 7:

5. *Do you classify novels*

- (a) as fiction?
- (b) as Dewey literature, 813, 823, etc.?
- (c) some as fiction, some as Dewey literature?

7. *If some novels are treated as Dewey literature, others as fiction, what criteria do you use in differentiation, and who decides?*

[See Table.]

Bankstown, Lake Macquarie, Marrickville, Newcastle, Randwick and Sutherland classify all novels to Fiction, symbol F. Albury classifies all fiction in foreign language to Dewey literature. Namo classifies accepted classics as Dewey literature, the rest to Fiction. Rockdale classifies novelists who died before 1920-5 as Dewey literature, a "test of time" yardstick in which the critical dates will be gradually raised.

Canterbury classifies authors with Dewey numbers to Dewey literature, twentieth-century novelists to F with some exceptions such as Hemingway to 813.5, and Maugham to 823.91, while some foreign translations are in F, others at 833.843.

The present librarian at Canterbury favours a plan whereby all fiction, except Dewey-numbered authors, goes to F. If this is done, readers may be allowed to take out two fiction at a time, instead of the one they are allowed to take now.

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ably then, not many modern novels are classed as Dewey literature.

QUESTION 6:

If all novels are treated as fiction, do you have, within this fiction group, a light fiction grouping for detectives, westerns, romances, etc.?

Albury, Marrickville and Randwick do not group at all; Sutherland, Rockdale and Newcastle mark the records to indicate light fiction category, but have no special shelf grouping. City of Sydney and Lake Macquarie have, in addition, special shelf grouping. Light fiction categories are indicated at Canterbury and Namoio by spine markings. Bankstown prepares typed lists of books in the light fiction categories.

QUESTION 8:

If all novels are treated as fiction, is the work of cataloguing and shelf listing done by

- (1) senior library assistant?
- (b) junior library assistant?
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In Bankstown, Lake Macquarie, Marrickville, Newcastle and Randwick by clerical assistant, by senior library assistants in Albury and Sutherland.

QUESTION 9:

If all novels are treated as Dewey literature, is the work of cataloguing and shelf listing done by

- (a) senior library assistant?
- (b) junior library assistant?
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No takers.

QUESTION 10:

If some novels are treated as fiction, others as Dewey literature, is the work of cataloguing and shelf listing done by

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In Canterbury by senior library assistants, in Namoio by junior library assistant, in Rockdale and City of Sydney, Fiction by a clerical assistant, Dewey literature by a senior library assistant.

QUESTION 11:

Strike out the items you do not include on catalogue cards for novels:

- (a) imprint.
- (b) collation.
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Nothing included by Albury and Lake Macquarie. Bankstown, City of Sydney, Marrickville, Randwick and Sutherland include entries for joint authors, Newcastle for joint authors where they are well-known. Namoio and City of Sydney include the imprint. Canterbury omits imprint from its Dewey literature cards, and imprint and collation from its Fiction cards. Rockdale includes all the details on Dewey literature cards and none on Fiction cards.

QUESTION 12:

Do you maintain a fiction catalogue?

All libraries except Sutherland maintain fiction catalogues. Canterbury and Marrickville have fiction and non-fiction in one catalogue.

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If you treat novels as Dewey literature, do you include entries for them in the non-fiction catalogue?

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QUESTION 14:

If you treat novels as Dewey literature, do you automatically attempt to replace a lost or worn-out novel?

Yes, from Canterbury. No, from City of Sydney, Namoio and Rockdale. One would think that a novel, once having been accolladed into the Dewey literature, deserves to be a permanent member of a library's bookstock. If not, why take the trouble in the first place?

QUESTIONS 15 AND 18:

15. *What is the strength, in your collection, of these classes*

- (a) Non-fiction, excluding literature, i.e., class 800?
- (b) Literature, class 800?
- (c) Fiction?

18. *What are your 1956 loan figures for*

- (a) Non-fiction, excluding literature, i.e., class 800?
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[See Table.]

Both Lake Macquarie and Albury apologized for the relative strengths of their fiction collections by pointing to the necessity of supplying reasonably-sized fiction sections in all their many branches and deposit stations. Bankstown's attitude in this is to me the epitome of the attitude of the anti-fiction cabal. With 7,675 fiction against 10,993 non-fiction, the Bankstown librarian commented "I feel the proportion of fiction to non-fiction is too high. It might get down to 1 to 2 in time."

As you will see in non-fiction, books go out in the range from 2-6 times per year. Sutherland at about 8 times per year is higher, as is Bankstown at 10 times. Fiction use ranges from 7 times a year at Albury to about 16 at Newcastle.

Playing with figures is a fascinating game, but these figures must be considered against the bearing factors such as charges, loan restriction, placing of some novels in Dewey literature, and others in Fiction, the quality of the fiction bookstock, and so on. Of the nine libraries, only Newcastle and Lake Macquarie get reasonably close to a good basis for comparison. In both of these "open slather" libraries, the Councils have courageously exposed their libraries to the public, and the results in library use are similar.

QUESTION 16:

Is a charge made for fiction loans in your library? If so, what?

Namoio charges 3d. per week. No other libraries surveyed charge for fiction.

QUESTION 17:

Are restrictions placed upon the borrowing of fiction in your library, e.g., only one reader's card for fiction. If so, what?

[See Table.]

Of all the libraries, only four, Lake Macquarie, Marrickville, Namoio and Newcastle, placed no restrictions on lending. In these libraries, each reader may take out two books, fiction or non-fiction. Only one fiction may be taken from City of Sydney,

Dewey literature, give it imposing numbers; some libraries treat all novels as a single class, Fiction, represented by "F"; some libraries treat some novels as fiction and others as Dewey literature. Some libraries, as a result, appear to have relatively large non-fiction stocks, others relatively large fiction stocks. As often, the only major differences are in the terminology.

So, of course, comparisons of various libraries' activities and achievements are only valid where true uniformity exists throughout these libraries in the treatment and lending of fiction. To find out exactly how librarians handled their fiction, I decided to send a questionnaire to the larger New South Wales public libraries—those serving a population of 60,000 or more. The libraries covered were Albury, Bankstown, Canterbury, City of Sydney, Lake Macquarie, Marrickville, Namo, Newcastle, Randwick, Rockdale, Sutherland and Wollongong. Only one library failed to reply.

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Canterbury (and 3 non-fiction), Randwick (and 1 non-fiction?), Rockdale (and 1 non-fiction?) and Sutherland (2 non-fiction). Albury limits its fiction to 2 per reader (of 4 books?). Bankstown now limits fiction to 2, but the reader may take unlimited non-fiction.

QUESTION 19:

Do you accept reservations for fiction

- (a) not at all?
- (b) only in special cases?
- (c) generally?

Bankstown and Sutherland do not reserve fiction. Lake Macquarie, Namoi, Newcastle reserve fiction in special cases (e.g., for students). Albury, Canterbury and Marrickville reserve fiction, as does Randwick, with the exception of the light fiction categories. Rockdale and City of Sydney reserve only Dewey literature.

QUESTION 20:

Do you have fiction displays?

Albury, Canterbury, Marrickville, Namoi, Newcastle and Rockdale have fiction displays; Bankstown, City of Sydney, Lake Macquarie, Randwick and Sutherland do not.

CONCLUSIONS

The first conclusion to be drawn is that the libraries surveyed show an amazing lack of uniformity. What is to be drawn from this welter of conflicting practices? What is the best way?

A possible answer is supplied by H. A. Whatley in an article entitled "Fiction—the missing service",* published in 1956. Whatley deplored the inadequacy of the fiction service in most public libraries, and put the case for more careful selection, cataloguing, classification and arrangement of fiction. Seven improvements were suggested:

1. *B.N.B.* should indicate classification of fiction.
2. New and replacement fiction should be selected more carefully.
3. Library fiction stocks should be classified.
4. Fiction catalogues to be improved, author, title and subject indexes, with annotated entries.
5. Staff to become fiction specialists.
6. More information and better displays of fiction are required.
7. All fiction requests to be treated seriously and every effort made to obtain titles.

I support the spirit but not the letter of these recommendations. More time, more money should be spent on improving fiction services, but a lot of us can effect some economies in our fiction handling. Improvement is badly needed at the extremities of the chain of service and not in the

* Whatley, H. A. Fiction—the missing service. *Librarian*, 45 (6), July, 1956, 109-114.

middle, in the book selection, in the book promotion, and not in the cataloguing.

Good selection is important. Buy the books that you know from your own experience will be read, that the reviews convince you will be read. The only good buy for a lending library is a book that will be worn out by use, not by standing on the shelves. There is nothing worse in a lending library than the book that people just will not take out. It rarely loses its new look, people shy away from its familiar spine, thinking no doubt that it is no good or it would not still be there. Far better it is that the money be spent on duplicate copies of books likely to be in popular demand. Lending libraries are not storehouses, they do not have to concern themselves with a wide coverage of fiction titles. But they are public lending libraries and should concern themselves with supplying books that readers will want to take out. Newcastle's policy of duplication I approve wholeheartedly: it does give readers an opportunity to read some of the books they want to read within a year or so of their publication.

Select well and then get the books as quickly as possible, catalogue them as quickly as possible. The best way to catalogue and classify fiction? The method that takes the least time. Author and title, no imprint, no collation. Do not worry about whether a novel is by a budding Hemingway or a waning Van Wyck Mason, whether or not the original was first published in Spanish or Hindustani; label them all F, which is much briefer than 813.5, 833.91, etc. Some librarians seem to think that a resounding full class number ennobles a novel. But most of us use B for 920 simply because it is easier to write and remember.

So why not F for 813, 823, etc., especially as it has the effect of grouping all fiction together and does away with the necessity for time-consuming decisions on nationality, epoch and literary quality? And all of it is work that can safely be entrusted to a reliable junior clerical assistant.

The time that senior library assistants do not spend on cataloguing the fiction should be spent by them in actually working with the fiction book-stock on the shelves. As I have mentioned earlier, I and many others of similar training do not know very much about fiction, about the writers of good novels on this and that, books that a tired seamstress or an industrious mechanic would like.

Our professional examinations should include a section on fiction and its use in public libraries, and much more time should be devoted to it in in-service training. Readers' advising in fiction is a most important part of the job, and a part of the fiction service that is most appreciated by the

public. As with all library books, the important thing is the mating of fiction and public. And a staff familiar with the bookstock, proud of it and of the job it is doing, is the best way of effecting this.

Light fiction should be kept down to a minimum. Fortunately, Westerns seem to be a disappearing race. In readers' advising, librarians find that many women who come in for outright rubbish—and do not find it, of course—can be placated with F. P. Keyes and then Georgette Heyer, and up and up. And another good job is done. Detectives are, I feel, a different case, and there is no reason why libraries should be ashamed of having authors like Christie, Sayers and Chandler in easy reach of their readers. In the light fiction field, then, I would eliminate Westerns, have very little Romance below the standard of F. P. Keyes, and have a fairly strong detective section. But for the ones I would have, I would not provide separate shelf accommodation. Grouped together they would look even scarcer than if dispersed in the normal run of the fiction collection.

Where time and money allow, we should have fiction displays: sometimes new titles to prove to the people that new books are still being received in the library, sometimes a subject grouping, e.g., novels about World War II, South Africa, periods of history. A very good historical display could, for instance, be based on three historical novels that I happen to have read over the last year or so: *The vows of the peacock* by A. W. Graham, *Katherine* by A. Seton and *Monmouth Harry* by A. M. Maughan. I am interested in that period and I am in the happy position of at least seeing

the books as they arrive. Without adequate readers' advising or displays, a similarly interested reader would have no chance of finding the fiction of his interest.

Book reservations are, we know, a great drain on staff time. But if we are going to reserve non-fiction indiscriminately, what reason have we for not reserving fiction too? Many libraries do not reserve fiction and do maintain a fiction catalogue. My own opinion is that unless we reserve fiction, we may as well dispense with the fiction catalogue. What is the good of a reader merely being told by the catalogue that a certain novel is in the library's bookstock? Unless the book happens to be on the shelf, the reader is no nearer getting his hands on the book. Without a reservation system, he could attend the library every week for years and never once spot the book. I know it is a lot of work, but . . . the only solution is extensive duplication, and purchase and loan of requested titles not in the library.

But these are minor points. What is important is a complete readjustment in our fiction thinking. Needless to say, charges for fiction and any restriction placed upon the borrowing of fiction are completely foreign to the idea of a free public library. We should be able to say that all the books in our libraries are worthy of being read, and we should be able to convince ourselves of it.

A good fiction service is appreciated by a wide public and gains invaluable publicity and support for the library and the community and, with the time and money expended in the right places, it is, compared to the non-fiction service, relatively inexpensive. All it needs is some friends in the profession.

QUESTIONS

Library	3	4	5	15 and 18		15 and 18		15 and 18		17
				Non-fiction		Dewey Literature		Fiction		
				Stock	Loans	Stock	Loans	Stock	Loans	
Albury	6	13	Fiction	11,810	36,697	—	—	15,697	110,661	Limited to 2
Bankstown ..	1 or 2 for each branch	4	Fiction	10,993	108,029	—	—	7,675	132,108	2 fiction unrestricted N.F.
Canterbury ..	4	9	Some F	21,954	104,807	4,662	19,832	11,789	153,581	1 fiction 3 non-fiction 1 fiction
City of Sydney ..	1 to each branch	12	Some F Some DL	85,870	256,303	11,548	60,964	32,409	272,929	No restriction No restriction No restriction
Lake Macquarie	6-12	22	Fiction	9,872	57,753	798	1,861	17,805	227,575	No restriction
Marrickville ..	1 to each	12	Fiction	17,517	64,469	2,219	3,432	10,344	81,221	No restriction
Namoi	5-6	8	Some F Some DL	14,400	28,598	3,230	7,149	17,547	92,185	No restriction
Newcastle	12	72	Fiction	21,335	116,723	1,795	4,780	17,638	269,888	No restriction
Randwick	4	10	Fiction	13,557	78,669	1,330	10,919	13,162	130,603	1 Fiction
Rockdale	2	4	Some F Some DL	3,619	14,118	758	2,117	4,008	45,548	1 Fiction
Sutherland	9	20	Fiction	12,926	105,632	1,431	8,725	9,494	147,997	2 non-fiction 1 fiction

A Library for Management Consultants

By DAPHNE A. HOOK, Assistant Librarian, *Urwick, Orr & Partners, Slough*

THE company was founded in 1934, but the development of an information section did not begin until 1949. The Information Section is divided into two parts, housed in different rooms. One part consists of reports on work the company has done from 1934 onwards. These are confidential and are available to members of the company staff only. There are two copies of each report, one of which is bound, and the other, a working copy, is classified, noted on the subject index, and filed alphabetically by the name of the company for which the work was done. There is also a small section of trade catalogues, examples of house journals, employee magazines, company annual reports, and information about other industrial organizations, etc.

The library consists of about 2,000 books on various aspects of industrial management and related subjects such as work study, industrial engineering, productivity, education and training, and we are trying to build up sections on such new techniques as linear programming, ergonomics, cybernetics and operations research. The Brisch system of classification, specially designed for the information section, is used. This consists of the following main classes:

- 0000. Industrial management.
- 1000. The humanities and sciences.
- 2000. Public administration.
- 3000. Professions, Trading.
- 4000. Civil Engineering, Architecture, Building.
- 5000. Exploitation of natural wealth.
- 6000. Mechanical Engineering.
- 7000. Electrical Engineering.
- 8000. Industries, Manufactures, Trades.
- 9000. Special aspects of industrial management and fields of application.

Each main class is sub-divided into 9 sub-classes, e.g.:

- 0000. Industrial management.
- 0100. Management, general.
- 0200. Factory management.
- 0300. Personnel.
- 0400. Production.
- 0500. Consumption.
- 0600. Selling.
- 0700. For a new subject.
- 0800. Financial control.
- 0900. Special aspects of industrial management.

Sub-classes are divided as follows, e.g.: 0100

- 0110. Management, general.
- 0111. Organization.
- 0112. Organization structure and analysis.
- 0113. Organization charts.
- 0114. Delegation of authority.
- 0115. For a new subject.
- 0116. Co-ordination studies.
- 0117. For a new subject.
- 0118. Business development.
- 0119. For a new subject.

Classes are combined with a hyphen to indicate that a book contains more than one subject and with a colon to show the relation between classes. The notation is purely numerical.

Books are chosen from reviews or recommendations from members of the staff with special knowledge of the subject of the book. When a book is received, it is accessioned and the more important ones are sent to members of the staff who have agreed to review books for *Management topics*—a monthly information sheet of short abstracts of economic literature, published by the Information Section, primarily intended for members of the company's staff, but available to anyone interested in management. We are trying to build up a panel of reviewers who are interested in the library and like writing. On coming back to the library, the book is classified and entered on the Brisch subject index. The main catalogue is by title. It is kept on 5 in. by 3 in. blue cards which are filed alphabetically by the title of the book. The following information is also entered on the main catalogue card: author's name, publisher, date and place of publication, edition, pages, accession date, number of copies and class number. In addition to the name of the author, a 5 in. by 3 in. pink author card contains only the short title of the book and the classification number. We have found that most of the users of the library ask for books by title and remember a title better than the name of the author. There is also a classified catalogue in sheaf form, in which the books are arranged in accession date order. A copy is kept in the library and in each area office. Amendments are issued each year in July.

The Information Section also subscribes to 140

periodicals. They are read by the information officer, and the more important articles are classified and catalogued in the same way as books. Lists are kept of subjects in which members of staff are interested, and any article on such a subject is sent at once to anyone interested. Normally periodicals are circulated among members of our staff working in various parts of the country, as long as cost of postage does not exceed cost of the periodical. Each member of staff is allowed to keep the periodical a week and we estimate that one copy of any journal will be sufficient for 6 members of staff. Owing to shortage of space, periodicals are graded according to their usefulness and range from those such as *the Harvard Business Review* and the *Journal of the British Institute of Management*, which are kept permanently, to others which are thrown away after 12 months. Classified articles in periodicals which are thrown away are cut out and filed as pamphlets. A record is kept of less important articles by entering them on the author catalogue under the name of the periodical in which they were published.

A "ghost" index has also been built up of books borrowed from other libraries, or those on borderline subjects, which have been well reviewed but which we are not prepared to buy as soon as they are published. Books in this index are arranged alphabetically by title with a few added subject entries. This index is scrutinized every 3 months and a decision made whether to buy the new books. Of the others, details given include author, publisher, date of publication and one or more locations. This is particularly useful for such books as *Time and motion study*, by F. B. Gilbreth, which are asked for frequently and which are, unfortunately, out of print. The Library is a member of Aslib, the Science Library, the National Central Library and C.I.C.R.I.S. Through members of the staff it has contact with the British Institute of Management, the National Book League, the London Library, and various professional institutions and learned societies. In return we are always pleased to lend our books to other libraries. Users of the library are members of our own staff—about 200 men working in various parts of the country in different industries, members of the management training courses run by the company and the tutorial staff, clients, and others interested in management. Enquiries are either for a specified book on a specified subject or aspect of a subject, requests for reading lists and bibliographies, trade literature, or details of industrial equipment. Recent examples include: any information about incen-

tive schemes for painters, average level of earnings in the North-West of England, a list of books on logic, articles describing and comparing military and industrial organization, a list of manufacturers of kitchen tables, and an interesting book on Jamaica, from a member of staff who will be visiting that country. Each enquiry is registered in and given a number. There are columns for the enquirer's name, date, action taken. When an enquiry is completed, a tick is inserted at the side of this last column. Outstanding enquiries are checked at the end of each month. This is particularly useful, as it often happens that we have to write to Europe or America to get details of privately-published books, research projects still in progress, etc. A subject index is kept of all difficult enquiries and of those on new subjects. An index is also kept of outside organizations, research and trade associations, other companies and government departments which have been particularly helpful either in finding information or presenting their publications. Reading lists are compiled on new subjects, if it is thought that they will develop and become popular. Recent examples are lists on inventory control, motivation research, work study in hospitals, and the use of war games to train business executives.

The actual loan system works as follows: the title of the book, author's name, borrower's name and address, dates of issue and return are written in ink on a green form with a carbon copy on a yellow form. At the end of the day, green forms are filed in the loans drawer by title of the book borrowed, and the yellow forms are filed behind a card bearing the date of return and sub-divided by borrower's name. In the case of members of staff working in the same building as the library, only the green form is used. There is no limit to the number of books which may be borrowed at one time. The loan period is normally for one month, except for new books in great demand, for which it is cut to a fortnight. Sometimes members of staff working in a particular industry will need a standard book on a technical process for as long as a year or eighteen months. This is a serious problem if the book in question is out of print and we are dependent on the generosity and patience of another library. Every book borrowed by a member of staff is entered on his reader's card by title and date. It is surprising how many enquiries there are for "the book with the green cover I had 3 years ago".

The company holds management training courses for 20-25 industrial executives at a time. The courses last 8 weeks and members consist of

newly-joined members of our staff and men from various industrial companies. Most of them have a university degree in engineering, economics or science and/or a senior qualification from a professional institution, as well as several years' experience in industry. In addition to lectures on industrial management, practical work, and discussion, they are divided into groups of 3 or 4, called working parties, and asked to prepare a written report of not more than 1,500 words in an allotted time—usually 7½ hours spread over three weeks—on one of the following subjects: profit sharing, pension schemes, linear programming, executive development, executive assessment, attitude surveys, group dynamics, the Hawthorne Experiment (the first attempt to find out how people work together). This report will be presented to a full session of the course during the last week. Lists of books on these subjects have been compiled and are added to as new ones appear, so that there are now about 40 references on each subject. The most difficult point is to devise a method of block booking out. At present the title of each item is entered on a 5 in. by 3 in. card which is filed alphabetically by title behind a card bearing the name of the working party to which it has been issued. There are columns on each card with the date on which each working party begins, and a tick is inserted when the books are loaned.

In addition to working parties, syndicates are also formed about halfway through the course. Most readers will be familiar with the ill-fated syndicate meeting which took place in thick mist on a Scotch mountainside in Evelyn Waugh's *Man at arms*. For the management course, there are three, on Automation, the European Free Trade Area and Common Market, and various aspects of long range planning, including the collation of U.S. and U.K. statistics and other market research information. A chairman and secretary are elected, and a report, based on information provided by the members, is drawn up by the secretary for oral presentation to the full course. Personal opinions and political ideas may be introduced, and in theory, no published material need be used; in fact such material always is. In the same way as for the working parties, lists of material are made and as these subjects are so new, much of the information is in periodicals, press cuttings and pamphlets. These are not classified, but put into folders bearing the name of the syndicate, and at the end of each course, the material is reviewed and weeded out. Each man chooses his own material and signs on a green form for what he takes.

In the future we hope to build up a collection of books on the historical development of management in this country and in Europe, and we are also building up a biographical section. During the past few weeks we have acquired *Dior*, by Dior, *Shackleton*, by James and Margery Fisher, *The Merchant of Prato*, by Iris Origo, all of which might at first glance seem to have only the remotest connection with industrial organization. We are also trying to review the deficiencies in the library service and to induce members of staff to comment on the answers they receive to their enquiries. We have discovered that apart from one or two instances, when the wording of the enquiry was not clear and had been misinterpreted, the chief obstacles to good service are the long waiting lists for new books in our own and other libraries, sometimes because borrowers will not return them promptly, and as about 60 per cent of the literature on management is American, the delay in obtaining American books unless they are published simultaneously in this country.

Twenty-five Years of Technical Library Co-operation

The Sheffield Interchange Organization has now completed a quarter of a century's work and at the 25th Annual General Meeting held at the Central Library, Sheffield, on June 11th, 1958, members received a report which revealed that in the past ten years the number of items interchanged has more than trebled. Membership rose during 1957-58 from 39 to 46; most of the large manufacturing organizations and scientific research associations in the Sheffield area are now members. Up to the present, new members have not been actively recruited, but at the Annual General Meeting it was agreed to invite firms in the South Yorkshire and North Midlands industrial areas to join the organization. It was thought that by so doing SINTO would be given a broader coverage of technical publications, besides bringing the obvious benefit of co-operation to many more firms.

Research workers in Sheffield are obviously aware of the need to have a very wide range of technical publications readily available, for the Union List of Periodicals has been increased by the addition of a considerable number of foreign journals, many of them in unfamiliar languages such as Polish and Czech. The majority of the periodicals in the list are still British or American,

but the proportion of those in other languages is rapidly increasing. Members approved a recommendation by the City Librarian and Hon. Secretary of the Organization, Mr. John Bebbington, that the files of periodicals held by members should be included, under the general heading of "SINTO", in the forthcoming editions of *BUCOP* and the *World list of scientific periodicals*.

During the past year the photographic department of the City Libraries has been expanded, notably by the addition of a microfilm camera and a microcard reader, and despite the restrictions imposed by the Copyright Act, 1956, there was a 20 per cent increase in the number of photocopies supplied to members of SINTO.

The value of the index of translations held in the Science and Commerce Library has been increased by an agreement with the Iron and Steel Institute Co-operative Translation Service, whereby projected translations are checked against the SINTO index and completed I.S.I. translations included in the index. During the year agreement has also been reached with the Board of Trade for the Science and Commerce Library to be

designated an official centre for the consultation of Iron and Steel Board Price Determinations and Related Schedules.

Members discussed various Patent Office publications and supported a number of recommendations for their improvement which will be taken up by the Aslib Patents Sub-committee.

As a result of a recommendation made at last year's annual general meeting, the Science and Commerce Library began to publish in August 1957 a monthly list of accessions to the library. This list, which is classified under broad headings, has been well received by members of SINTO, and extra copies have been asked for, in some instances to display on works' notice boards. Apart from listing new books, this publication draws attention, by way of brief notes, to special library services.

Other topics discussed at the meeting included mechanical translation, the indexing of trade names, the formation of SINTO sub-areas and, appropriately enough for this "silver anniversary" year, an informal "get-together" of members.

PHILIP COLEHAN

The Library Association

EXAMINATIONS, WINTER 1958

Prospective candidates are reminded that entries for the Winter 1958 examinations must reach the L.A. Office by 30th September, after which no entries will be accepted. Full details were published in the August issue of the *RECORD*, and candidates must make sure that their entries comply with regulations set out in the 1958 *Students' handbook*, the *Year book* and the *Syllabus of examinations*, and the instructions on the application forms.

DATE OF POSTING EXAMINATION RESULTS

SUMMER 1958

The dates of posting the examination results for Summer 1958 were as follows:

First Professional Examination, 5.30 p.m. post on 8th August.

Registration Examination, 11.45 a.m. post on 21st August.

Final Examination, 11.45 a.m. post on 21st August.

EXAMINERS

Appointments of Examiners are to be made as set out below. Applicants for any of them should give some account of their careers, mentioning any teaching experience, and give the names of two referees. Applications should reach the Secretary by 4th October, 1958.

Assistant Examiners for Papers 1 and 2 of the First Professional Examination, to assist in marking the Summer examinations.

Assistant Examiner in Registration, Group A (ii), Cataloguing.

Senior Examiner in Final, Part 3 (a) (iii), Literature and librarianship of special subjects: English Literature, 1660-1780.

Branch and Section Elections

UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH SECTION

Nominations for the honorary officers and members of the Committee of the Section, which should be signed by two members of the Section, and countersigned by the nominee, should reach the Honorary Secretary, R. O. MacKenna, The Library, The University, Glasgow, W.2, not later than 30th September, 1958.

The following members have been nominated by the Committee as officers for 1959: *Chairman*: F. C. Francis; *Deputy Chairman*: R. H. Hill; *Hon. Secretary*: R. O. MacKenna; *Hon. Assistant Secretary*: E. H. Milligan; *Hon. Treasurer and Membership Secretary*: Miss A. Cox-Johnson.

NORTH MIDLAND BRANCH

Members of the Branch are reminded that there are three vacancies for the Branch Council due to be filled by election this year. Nominations, counter-signed by a proposer and seconder and endorsed by the nominee stating willingness to serve, if elected, should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, F. C. Tighe, B.A., F.L.A., Central Library, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham, by midday, Monday, 22nd September, 1958.

NORTHERN BRANCH

Nominations are invited for members of the Branch Committee. Nominations should be signed by two members of the Branch and counter-signed by the nominee, and must reach the Hon. Secretary, Miss D.

Thompson, Public Library, Wallsend, Northumberland, not later than 15th November. Nominations may be made only by, and on behalf of, members whose subscriptions are not in arrears on 1st July.

UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH SECTION

LONDON GROUP

Nominations for officers and committee for 1959 should reach Miss A. L. Cox-Johnson, B.A., c/o St. Marylebone Public Library, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1, by 31st October.

L.A. Conference Papers

Copies of the Conference Papers and Summaries of Discussions will, as in previous years, be available as soon as possible after the Conference, and orders may be placed at the L.A. Stand in the Dome, Brighton.

Esdaile Memorial Fund

Donations are gratefully acknowledged from: Anonymous; D. V. Arnold; E. Alan Baker; Miss F. E. Cook; S. P. L. Filon; Sir Arthur Hall; K. G. Hunt; Librarian-ship and Archives Old Students' Association; D. Ramage; Dr. F. A. Toufar.

Harkness Fellowships

Fellowships for advanced study and travel in the United States for 1959 are announced by the Harkness Fellowships of the Commonwealth Fund. Full particulars are available from The Warden of Harkness House, 38 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1, and applications must be returned before 2nd December, 1958.

Notes on Out-of-Print Books

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS

Mr. Ardern made reference to the service of Xerographic printing, provided by the above firm, in the August RECORD, page 254, "Exit 'o.p.'". Readers may be interested in the account given in *Microcosm* of October, 1957, by Eugene B. Power—the founder of University Microfilms Inc.—giving American experience of "Printing in editions of one" (copies available from me on request). I have had discussions and correspondence with Mrs. West of University Microfilms of 67 New Bond Street, concerning the use of the process and its applications, and a summary of these negotiations will doubtless be of value.

The importance of a system of "printing" editions of one is undeniable and any librarian may now obtain a copy of that rare book, magazine, map or pamphlet, provided that an original is available to photograph, and assuming that publishers will co-operate over rights. This seems probable and University Microfilms will undertake the necessary approaches.

As far as photographic reproduction is concerned, allowance can be made for discoloured pages, faded text, etc., so that the resulting microfilm negative will be uniformly perfect. Large

maps present no insoluble problems. As part of the photographic process, a vertical black line appears on the outer edge of each page and is caused by the shadow thrown by each opposite page at the centre of the book during micro-filming. Obviously one cannot expect to reproduce a perfectly printed book and this minor disadvantage will be accepted for most purposes. Mr. Ardern referred to the fact that half-tones do not reproduce well, but present experimentation is expected to overcome this.

University Microfilms offer a "library binding" as an alternative to a paper cover for their books. I queried whether this was a library binding as a librarian understands the term. Mrs. West has now seen specimens from our leading binders and accepts these standards. I submitted a specimen book to one of the binders and quote the following extracts from his report:

"There is no reason why it should not be rebound in the normal way . . . the margins and paper lend themselves very well indeed to being hand oversewn. The folds on the front do not present any difficulty whatever . . . Regarding the price for binding, I cannot see that it will differ in any way from any other book provided you agree to have the hand oversewing."

As Mr. Ardern pointed out, each "page" is a fold of two "pages". This is not difficult to handle or turn over, but in binding, the fore-edges must obviously not be guillotined, unless the book is to become inter-leaved. The latter would of course be advantageous with some catalogues and bibliographies.

It requires no imagination to see the tremendous possibilities of this reproductive method for completing magazine runs containing small gaps, or for reference books of various kinds which cannot be reprinted. Kent Sub-Branch will shortly discuss the filling of local history gaps in Kentish libraries and doubtless other regions will find this profitable. University Microfilms, however, suggest considerable possibilities in producing even heavily-used fiction and junior fiction in this way. With reference to children's books, the matter has been referred to the Youth Libraries Section for consideration. It would, however, be an interesting experiment for several librarians to obtain one or two novels of their own selection, prepared by Xerography and bound in library bindings, and try these out in their own libraries. Novels likely to have continuous use might be tried out for wearing qualities and for public reaction to unusual format. I should be pleased to have information about such experiments from colleagues in due course.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

Correspondence

(Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible.)

EXTRACTS FROM PERIODICALS

MR. C. M. JACKSON, F.L.A., *Borough Librarian of Shoreditch*, writes:

We are receiving at this library an increasing number of requests from other libraries and agencies for back numbers of periodicals. Often we find that only an extract is really required.

As these back numbers are usually in bound form and the cost of carriage on them is quite considerable, we make a practice of asking the requesting library if a photocopy of the extract would be satisfactory. When this proves to be the case, we supply the photocopy at a small nominal charge, which is often no more—and frequently less—than the cost of carriage would have been. Hence, we keep our bound volumes for consultation here, we preserve them from unnecessary wear and tear (and some of them are getting pretty scarce now), and the requester has his own permanent copy of what he wants without additional cost—congratulations all round!

Except, of course, that we have used up time, energy, and postage in asking the requester whether a photocopy would do! Now, if all requesting libraries, regional bureaux, and the N.C.L. would do this for us before sending in a request, we could save even this time, energy and postage.

May I, therefore, ask if all such libraries, bureaux, and the N.C.L., before blindly sending in requests for weighty tomes, would first ascertain (a) whether only an extract is required, (b) exactly which extract is required (volume number alone is not sufficient), and (c) whether a photocopy would do? It would help also if the required form as set out in the Regulations of the new Copyright Act could be sent, already signed, with the request.

One further suggestion: a list in the RECORD of all the libraries which have photocopying facilities would be rather helpful.

HOLBORN'S PICTURE LENDING SCHEME

MR. F. J. COOPER, F.R.S.A., A.L.A., *Director, Lincoln Public Libraries*, writes:

By what conception of the library service does Holborn act as agent for its local artists, lending their pictures to sundry borrowers and negotiating sales? The scheme is described in the June RECORD.

At Home, in International framework

KEESING'S

Stand No. 37

BRIGHTON

We have frequent applications for loan of pictures from the permanent collection at the Usher Art Gallery. These we meet with circumspection, for the collection is not big enough to provide a large number of pictures available for loan and of a quality which would be creditable to the gallery or of real value to the borrowers. There are inevitably many inferior works in store, but we will not allow them to go out as representative of the gallery's collection—as they would certainly appear to be, hanging on borrowers' walls, labelled "on loan from the Usher Art Gallery".

But that is a different matter. Relevance, however, may appear in the lack of any reference in the Holborn scheme to a principle of selection: "Persons living, working or studying in Holborn" can be no warrant for the library authority to seek markets for those people's works, or even to circulate them. The defining of eligibility by the fixing of a maximum value (!) for any picture handled brings the whole scheme on to a pernicious plane. Does Holborn really say that they will circulate only cheap works?

Some extension services of public libraries have frequently been under question. This of Holborn is a lamentable misdirection of resources which I must suppose, in the case of Holborn as in that of other municipal authorities, fall short of requirements for services unquestionably proper to a public library. Is not the legality of this in question since Holborn has made this a public library service, which services should be free?

MR. J. SWIFT, F.L.A., *Borough Librarian of Holborn*, replies:

It would appear that Mr. Cooper has failed completely to understand the scope and purpose of our Picture Lending Scheme. It was established in 1954 to give practical help and encouragement to amateur and/or semi-professional artists living, working or studying in Holborn, by making their works known to a wider public, and to give an opportunity to the many people who, while not financially able to buy original works, would like to have in their homes pictures which they could change from time to time.

Many libraries attempt to foster and encourage local artists by arranging annual exhibitions of their paintings; we have done so for ten years and the Picture Lending Scheme was a logical extension of this work. It may be, of course, that Mr. Cooper is of the opinion that the amateur (and living) artist should not be encouraged!

Nearly all the pictures included in our scheme have been transferred from one or other of our annual exhibitions and accordingly approved by a panel of judges comprising James Fitton, R.A. (a member of the Royal Academy Selection Committee), Claude Rogers, Professor of Painting at the Slade School of Fine Art in the University of London, and Edwin La Dell of the Royal College of Art.

In connection with the annual exhibition, there is no maximum value placed on works submitted; the maximum price of £20 for works included in the Picture Lending Scheme was accepted in order to encourage sales, and, since the hiring fee is only 10s. per quarter, to provide a reasonable economic return for the artist.

If one can assume from Mr. Cooper's letter that the pictures displayed on the walls of his house are of a standard at least as high as that of the permanent collection of a large art gallery, he is indeed fortunate; but many true art lovers are not and therefore welcome the opportunity of borrowing attractive *original* paintings, rather than purchasing reproductions of the works of established artists. I am indeed surprised to learn that Mr. Cooper considers that nothing which is not suitable to be labelled as of adequate quality for the Usher Art Gallery should ever be allowed to hang in the homes of his borrowers.

ORGANIZATIONS HANDLING TRANSLATIONS

MR. R. CAVE, *Librarian, British Iron and Steel Research Association*, writes:

I was very interested to see Mr. Parker's article on translations in the July RECORD. I was, however, rather surprised that he omitted any mention of the excellent translation service offered by Henry Brucher, P.O. Box 157, Altadena, California, from whom a complete catalogue of translations issued before 1st February, 1958, is available.

It may also be interesting to note that the Iron and Steel Institute, in co-operation with B.I.S.R.A. and a consortium of iron and steel firms, has organized a translation service which issues 350-400 translations of metallurgical interest a year. New translations added to the service are noted in a fortnightly list, as well as in the *Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute* and our own *Report List*.

BOOKS IN THE TROPICS

MR. R. J. HOY, B.Sc.(Econ.), F.R.Econ.S., F.L.A., *Deputy Librarian, School of Oriental and African Studies*, writes:

The *Unesco bulletin for libraries* for July, 1958, contains an article by Mr. W. J. Plumbe entitled "Storage and preservation of books, periodicals and newspapers in tropical climates", which contains some most important information.

A few years ago the RECORD published a letter of mine which dealt with this subject, and I

suggested that the L.A. should accept special responsibility for looking into it and for sponsoring appropriate remedial measures. I do not know if any committee of the L.A. ever considered my proposal, but in view of Mr. Plumbe's article I wish to revive it.

It emerges from what Mr. Plumbe says that tropical libraries are involved in much labour and expense in applying various compounds to library books and periodicals in order to combat many of the enemies to which they are subject, and it would seem that some, at least, of this expense would be unnecessary in certain conditions. To quote Mr. Plumbe:

"The preservation problems of libraries would be greatly reduced if all publishers would use paper, binding cloth and boards to which insecticide and fungicide have been added during the manufacturing process. . . . In the United States many firms already issue as normal practice, books that have been treated with an insecticide."

In view of library developments in tropical areas and of the part being played by British librarians in these developments, it seems to me that the profession has a special responsibility for trying to persuade British publishers, binders, paper-makers, adhesive-makers, etc., to adapt their products to tropical conditions, at first perhaps as a special measure, but eventually as a normal practice. I very much hope that the L.A. will take the initiative in this matter and will continue to exert pressure until something useful has been achieved.

A.P.T. AWARD

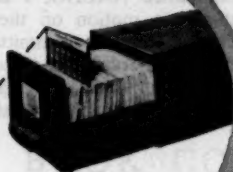
MR. F. R. ROBINSON, A.L.A., *Deputy Borough Librarian of Grimsby*, writes:

It is now more than a year since the National Joint Council negotiated the award on Local Government Salaries, at which time it was agreed that the National Grading for Library Staffs would have to be revised. Information received since the report in the June issue of *Liaison* seems to indicate that a reasonable agreement on this matter is very unlikely, even on a basis of control of five whole-time staff.

In these circumstances would it not be better to abandon the National Grading, and for the National Joint Council to issue a statement to this effect? In this way Local Authorities would be free to deal with this matter themselves, as indeed some have already done, and officers holding posts to which a National Grading is applicable would be able to take individual appeals for re-grading in those cases where the Authority will not take action.

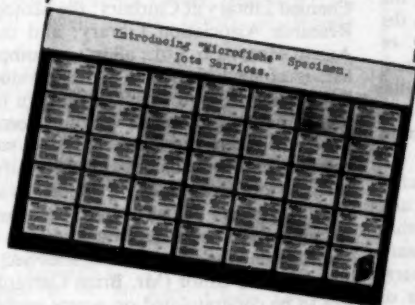
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As a representative on the Service Conditions Sub-Committee (Local Government) of the East Midlands District Committee NALGO, I am contemplating introducing a motion on these lines at an early meeting of the Sub-Committee for reference to the National Service Conditions Sub-Committee, and therefore I would appreciate some indication of the reaction of library staffs to this idea.

and disseminate information, failed to co-operate by supplying information about themselves. There are still too many organizations which have had to be included by title alone.

WILFRED ASHWORTH

Reviews

Aslib directory. Edited by Miriam Alman. 1957. 2 vols. (Aslib, 6 gns.; £5 to members).

The usefulness of this directory will not need to be pointed out in these columns, where its considerable increase in size from the edition of 1928 will be noted with marked satisfaction. There really has been, as the editor points out, a remarkable increase in library facilities and in information resources during the past thirty years.

It is now in two volumes. The first, and by far the more useful one, thoroughly indexes the libraries by name, and by subject under the U.D.C. with an added alphabetical index of subjects. The second, geographically arranged, lists 3,303 libraries and information departments. Appendices to volume I list library co-operation schemes at present in operation, and a few union lists and catalogues of periodicals.

The indexes are easy to use but the searcher needs always to bear in mind that details on any particular subject will also be found in somewhat more general collections, and thus it is necessary to work backwards to rather more general headings to ensure that all possible sources of information on the topic have been discovered.

The facts presented in the main volume in most cases give a good idea of the scope and resources of each organization. As the questionnaire on which the book is based was designed from a different viewpoint, it supplements, not supplants, the *Libraries, museums and art galleries year book* of James Clarke. The entries could have been condensed without loss of information and no useful purpose seems to be served by the repetition of some of the sub-headings of the questionnaire, or the phrase which tells that each organization is open to receive letters, personal visits or telephone enquiries. This condensation might well have reduced the size and price of the work.

The final criticism is not of the work itself but of those organizations which, purporting to use

STAPLES (B. G.), ed. *Library resources in the West Midlands*. 1958. viii, 50 pp. (The Library Association (Reference and Special Libraries Section: West Midlands Group), 15s.)

The first impression conveyed by this useful publication (or perhaps the *second*, the first being the excellence of its arrangement and production), is the extraordinary variety and interest of the libraries represented. A list which contains such widely different libraries as the Birmingham Public Libraries (staff, 300; stock, 1,500,000); the Darlaston Public Library (staff, 2; stock, 14,816); the Shrewsbury School Library, with its collection of old books and bindings (to some of which its librarian, Mr. Oldham, has made reference in his great book on English blind-stamped bindings); the Birmingham University Library with its 500,000 books and 4,000 periodicals; the Chained Library at Chirbury; the Motor Industry Research Association Library; and that of the Austin Motor Co. Ltd.; all in one comprehensive list, is of no little value. It has produced some fascinating pages in which to study or to browse, and sometimes indeed in which to speculate and pose unspoken questions. As one studies the entries, a remarkable wealth of information is revealed on every kind of subject, available for enquiries on every kind of level. Both the sponsors of this publication (the West Midlands Group of the Reference and Special Libraries Section of the L.A.) and its editor (Mr. Brian Gerrard Staples), are to be congratulated on a very useful piece of work. The introduction alludes to the fact that only 178 entries were available, after 300 questionnaires had been sent out. Whether the omissions have had any great result on the value of the work it is impossible to say (and in any case the publishers and editor are not responsible for them), but among the absentees I noticed Studley College, though the Pershore Institute of Horticulture is "in". It is particularly interesting to see two provincial newspapers that have developed their own libraries with full-time staff to look after their files, cuttings, and photographs, largely material of local interest. What wonderful adjuncts to public libraries' local collections such libraries could be, and what a field they offer for close co-operation and mutual aid!

K. G. HUNT

Obituaries

BLAND.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. M. Bland, formerly City Librarian and Curator of Lancaster, on 19th July. Mr. Bland was appointed City Librarian in 1923 and retired in 1954.

WHITFIELD.—We regret to note the death of Mrs. G. Whitfield, F.L.A., formerly Branch Librarian, Consett Branch, Durham County Library.

Appointments and Retirements

AYLETT.—Miss J. Aylett, F.L.A., Branch Librarian, Malmesbury Branch, Wilts Co.L., to be Branch Librarian, Ashford Branch, Kent Co.L.

CAMPBELL.—Mr. A. K. D. Campbell to be Assistant, Cumberland Co.L.

CAYTON.—Miss S. R. Cayton, A.L.A., Assistant, Manchester P.L., to be Assistant, Vancouver P.L.

DAVIDGE.—Mr. R. Davidge, B.A., F.L.A., Assistant, R.A.E., Farnborough, to be Deputy Librarian, R. Botanic Gardens, Kew.

FOUCARD.—Miss B. E. M. Foucard, B.A., to be Assistant to the Librarian, King's College Hospital Medical School.

HOUGHTON.—Mr. N. H. Houghton, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Central Reference Library, Holborn P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, State Library of Western Australia.

JELLIS.—Miss S. Jellis, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Cataloguing Dept., Herts. Co.L., to be Assistant-in-charge, Rushall Branch, Tunbridge Wells P.L.

JEMPSON.—Miss M. Jempson, A.L.A., Assistant-in-charge, Rushall Branch, Tunbridge Wells P.L., to be Assistant Reference Librarian, Chatham P.L.

JONES.—Mrs. A. Jones (*née* Lindley), Senior Assistant, Wandsworth P.L., to be Librarian, William Penn School, L.C.C.

JONES.—Mr. R. S. Jones, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Teddington Branch, Twickenham P.L., to be Assistant-in-charge of Reference Library, New Malden and Coombe P.L., Surrey Co.L.

KERR.—Miss H. N. H. Kerr, F.L.A., Children's Librarian, Glasgow P.L., has retired.

LINDSAY.—Mr. C. Lindsay, Branch Librarian, Acock's Green Branch, Birmingham P.L., to retire after 51 years' service.

MCCALLUM.—Miss M. W. W. McCallum, A.L.A., Sub-Librarian, King's Park Library, Glasgow P.L., has left the service.

McKAY.—Miss I. McKay, M.A., A.L.A., Librarian, Hockerill Training College, to be Librarian, Fire Protection Association.

MEADOWS.—Miss M. M. Meadows, Assistant, Norwich P.L., to be Assistant, British Library of Political and Economic Science.

METCALFE.—Mr. C. Metcalfe, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Middlesbrough P.L., to be Borough Librarian of Heywood.

MORRIS.—Mr. C. C. Morris, B.A., Assistant, Thurrock P.L., to be Senior Assistant Librarian, Reigate P.L., Surrey Co.L.

MURISON.—Mr. W. J. Murison, F.L.A., F.L.A.I., County Librarian of Antrim, to be County Librarian, West Riding Co.L.

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OSBORN.—Mr. G. F. Osborn, F.L.A., Archivist, Westminster P.L., to be Reference Librarian and Archivist.

PERRIN.—Miss P. M. Perrin, A.L.A., F.R.S.A., Librarian, Univ. of Cambridge School of Veterinary Medicine, to be Librarian, Mid-Essex Technical College and School of Art, Chelmsford.

PHILLIPS.—Miss H. N. Phillips, Assistant, Ealing P.L., to be Assistant Librarian, C.A.V. Ltd., Acton.

RIDDLE.—Miss B. R. M. Riddle, M.A., A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Colne Branch, Wilts Co.L., to be Reference Librarian, Chatham P.L.

SCHOLFIELD.—Mr. G. Scholfield, F.L.A., Deputy City Librarian of Winchester, to be City Librarian of Salisbury.

SMITH.—Mr. D. L. Smith, M.A., F.L.A., Assistant, Government Communications Hq., Cheltenham, to be Librarian, Oxford College of Technology, Art and Commerce.

SPINKS.—Mr. W. H. Spinks, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Fairfoot Road Branch, Poplar P.L., to be Branch Librarian, Lansbury Branch, Poplar P.L.

STEVENS.—Miss S. A. Stevens, Assistant, Leicester Colleges of Art and Technology, to be Library Assistant, School of Oriental and African Studies.

STOCKHAM.—Mr. K. A. Stockham, F.L.A., Deputy County Librarian of Essex, to be County Librarian of Nottinghamshire.

SURRIDGE.—Mr. R. G. Surridge, F.L.A., District Librarian, Church End Branch, Finchley P.L., to be Bibliographical Services Officer, Kensington P.L.

Appointments Vacant

Chartered Librarians are advised to refrain from applying for any post in public libraries demanding Registration Qualifications (A.L.A. or F.L.A.) which is advertised in the General or Clerical Divisions of the National Scales or in accordance with the Miscellaneous Salary Scales.

WEST AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR PALM OIL RESEARCH

LIBRARIAN urgently required by the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research, for duty near Benin (Western Nigeria).

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Further details and application forms from Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, London, S.W.1. Quote BCD.197/199/014.

NORTHERN REGION, NIGERIA

LIBRARIAN (man or woman) required in the Education Department of the Region, to carry out cataloguing and classification duties, to tour provincial reading rooms and schools and to give instruction for professional examinations.

Candidates, between 26 and 45, must be chartered librarians and have, preferably, experience in county or municipal libraries. Appointment on contract with resettlement grant on satisfactory completion of engagement. Salary £600-£1,140 per annum, plus inducement pay £180-£270. Point of entry according to experience. Free passages. Quarters at reasonable rental. Generous leave.

Further particulars and application form from Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, London, S.W.1, quoting BCD 114/408/019.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY. Salary £2,200 × £100 to £2,700, plus a sum in part compensation for employee's contribution to Pension Scheme. Full details and conditions of appointment may be obtained on request. Applications (26 copies) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 10th October, 1958.

P. S. J. WELSFORD,

Secretary.

EAST CARIBBEAN REGIONAL LIBRARY

TUTOR-IN-CHARGE required by Trinidad Government for Eastern Caribbean Regional Library on contract for three years in first instance. Salary equivalent to £1,600 a year. Gratuity at rate £150 a year. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates should be F.L.A. and have the requisite experience to organize correspondence courses and tuition for all parts of examinations of the British Library Association. Write to the Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1. State age, name in block letters, full qualifications and experience and quote M3B/44920/LAM.

SONDES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

LIBRARIAN required to take charge of small but growing technical library. Must have library experience and be able to type. Some knowledge of chemistry, physics and languages (esp. German) desirable but not essential. Five-day week; pension scheme; social club; 45 minutes from London. Help given with finding local accommodation and meeting moving expenses. The starting salary is £450-£550 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience. Write for application form to Sondes Place Research Institute, Dorking, Surrey.

WIGGINS TEAPE GROUP RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

JUNIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT required for small Technical Library and Information Service (approved by L.A.). Previous experience desirable but not essential. Working knowledge of French and/or one Scandinavian language would be an advantage. Commencing salary £250 p.a., dependent on experience. Lunch vouchers given. Applications to the Librarian, Wiggins Teape, Group R.O., Butler's Court, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE—SIERRA LEONE (UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM)

Applications are invited for appointment as ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN of the College. Candidates must be graduates and associates of the Library Association and must have had experience in a University or similar library.

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Further information may be obtained from the Council for Overseas Colleges, 12 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, to whom applications (six copies) giving age, qualifications and experience and naming three referees should be sent by 25th September, 1958.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

Applications are invited from graduate Chartered Librarians for the post of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (CATALOGUER). Salary \$3,500 p.a. minimum: 4 weeks' vacation; medical and surgical plan available. Applications by air to the Librarian, stating age, education, experience, religious denomination and enclosing a recent photograph. The University will pay up to £75 to the successful candidate to cover cost of passage.

U.S.A. Exchange

The Librarian of Moorestown Free Library, New Jersey, U.S.A., offers to exchange her post for a period of 6 months to 1 year with a suitably qualified British librarian. Moorestown P.L. has been established for 105 years and serves a population of 13,000, 50 per cent of which are regular readers. Salary within the range of \$3,500 to \$4,200 by arrangement. Interested Chartered Librarians in the United Kingdom should write direct to Miss Hannah Severns, Librarian, Public Library, Moorestown, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Anglo-German Exchange

The Public Library at Offenbach/Main is offering an opportunity for a British librarian to exchange posts with a qualified assistant librarian on the staff for 3 months in the summer of 1959. The offer is open to any German-speaking Chartered Librarian working in a public library which is prepared to have in exchange an English-speaking German librarian with public library experience. Members interested can obtain further particulars from the Chief Librarian, Stadtbücherei, Herrnstrasse 82, Offenbach/Main, Germany.

Exchange Required

Museum Librarian (B.A., Dip. N.Z. Library School) in New Zealand wishes to exchange positions with a specialist librarian in England for a period of 12 months. House available. Salary £850. Replies to: R. J. P. Carey, Dominion Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.



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Copies of *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, vol. 14, pt. 1. Roborough Library, Univ. of Exeter, Prince of Wales Rd., Exeter.

Municipal year book for 1897, 1899 and 1925. Replies to Manager, *Municipal Journal*, 3-4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

Library review, issue no. 114 for summer 1955. Replies to the County Librarian, County Hall, Beverley, Yorkshire.

Bound vols. (dark red) of *Spectator*, 1941-1946, free to anyone arranging delivery. M. Tehan, 56 Conifer Gdns., Streatham, S.W.16.

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Stocks, Miss B. Rotherham
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Strutt, Miss I. J. Cheltenham
Sutcliffe, Miss P. Stretford
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Tanner, Miss A. P. Bristol
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Yearwood, Mrs. Y. E. Trinidad, B.W.I.
Young, Miss M. J. Imperial Tobacco Co.

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Candidates who have passed in all Groups in Summer 1958 are listed at the head of this pass list as well as under the respective Groups. Candidates with Honours or Merits in a complete Group are listed at the head of that Group. Honours or Merits in single Parts are indicated by the following typographical code:

† Honours
• Merits

(c) indicates that the candidate has now completed the Registration Examination.

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All Groups

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Garratt, Miss M. E.
Hobson, Miss M. Doncaster
Lewis, Miss P. E.
Parker, Miss J. Ilkley
Stephen, Miss L. R.
Stevenson, M. A.
Townsend, J. G.
Walters, J. Brierley Hill
Wood, J. M. Leeds

Group A

(Classification and Cataloguing)

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Antrobus, B. H. (c) Manchester
Aramide, O. (c) Western Nigeria Govt.
Arrowsmith, Miss J. (c) I.C.I. Ltd.
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Averill, Miss J. R. (c) B.B.C.
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Bailey, W. (c) Lancs. Co.
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Ball, G. R. (c)
Bamber, A. L. (c) Bristol
Banerjee, T. London Sch. of Printing and Graphic Arts
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Barden, Miss A. E. (c) Westminster
Bason, R. H. R.H.H. Stanger Labs.
Bate, D. (c) Bradford
Beard, D. R. (c) Stoke-on-Trent
Begg, Miss M. C. (c) Chester
Bent, Miss J. Brighouse
Blagden, J. F. (c)
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Bradshaw, Miss J. A. Renfrew Co.
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Group D

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 Woolf, J. M. (c) Leeds
 Wright, B. C. Spensborough
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Young, M. A. Birmingham

FINAL EXAMINATION

Candidates who have passed in all Parts in Summer 1958 are listed at the head of this pass list as well as under the respective Parts. Candidates with Honours or Merits in a complete Part are listed at the head of the Part. Honours or Merits in single papers are indicated by the following typographical code:

† Honours
‡ Merits

(c) indicates that the candidate has now completed the Final Examination.

All Parts

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Sexton, B. C. Liverpool

Part 1

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Houldridge, D. L.

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Bakewell, K. G. B. (c) English Electric Co. Ltd.
Bankole, E. B. Ibadan Univ. Coll.
Belton, M. Gov. Communications H.Q.
Bostock, A. J. Greenwich
Bramley, G. A. J. (c) Nottingham
Bromley, D. W. (c) Coventry
Bryant, D. J. (c) Bristol
Charlton, B. M. Lancs. Co.
Crowe, A. J. Brierley Hill
Davinson, D. E. Warrington
Douglas, Miss D. R. Jamaica Library Service

*Dunklin, P. E. Tottenham
Fawcett, Miss A. T. (c) Swansea Univ. Coll.
Fox, A. J. Birmingham
*Fyfe, Miss J. H. St. Andrews Univ.
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Hallewell, L. Trinidad and Tobago
*Harrison, Miss M. E. (c) Solihull
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Moss, W. R. (c) G.E.C. Ltd.
Pocklington, P. D. (c) Chelmsford
Roe, J. (c) Nottingham
Segré, Miss N. E. (c) Jamaica Library Service

Selby, B. G. Brit. Film Inst.
Sexton, B. C. (c) Liverpool
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Stych, F. S. Birmingham
Sweeney, R. W. W. Liverpool
Swynnerton, R. A. Ealing
Taylor, P. W. (c) Camberwell
Torrington, F. W. Commonwealth Nat. L., Canberra

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Wright, P. K. J. (c) Middx. Co.

Part 2

(Library Organization and Administration)

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Douglas, Miss D. R. Jamaica Library Service

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Pickup, P. W. H. Notts. Co.
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FIRST PROFESSIONAL:			Sat	Passed	%	Sat	Passed	%
			939	383 (7 Merits)				41
REGISTRATION:								
Group A	(i)	587	254	43	}	624	199	32
	(ii)	602	251	42				
	(iii)	577	322 (3 Merits)	56				
Group B	(iv)	508	316 (3 Hons., 20 Merits)	62	}	529	278 (1 Hons., 10 Merits)	53
	(v)	519	350 (2 Hons., 23 Merits)	68				
Group C	(vi)	540	260 (1 Hons., 11 Merits)	48		540	260 (1 Hons., 11 Merits)	48
Group D	(vii) (a) (i)	317	192 (2 Hons., 28 Merits)	60½	}	558	309 (3 Hons., 36 Merits)	55½
	(vii) (a) (ii)	189	85 (1 Hons., 3 Merits)	45				
	(vii) (b)	24	14	58				
	(vii) (c)	28	18 (5 Merits)	69				
Totals for Registration Groups			2,251	1,046 (5 Hons., 57 Merits)				47

Total number of persons sitting Registration: 1,637

Total number of persons completing Registration: 174

FINAL:			Sat	Passed	%	Sat	Passed	%
Part 1	1st Paper	111	71 (7 Merits)	64	}	111	41 (2 Merits)	37
	2nd Paper	111	52 (4 Merits)	47				
Part 2	1st Paper	83	55 (1 Merit)	66	}	83	37 (1 Merit)	44½
	2nd Paper (a)	76	43 (7 Merits)	56½				
	(b)	2	1	50				
	(c)	5	5 (3 Merits)	100				
Part 3	(a) (i)	3	3	100	}	68	48 (2 Hons., 14 Merits)	70½
	(a) (ii)	10	10 (2 Hons., 7 Merits)	100				
	(a) (iii)	6	6	100				
	(a) (iv)	17	12 (2 Merits)	70½				
	(a) (v)	18	8 (3 Merits)	44				
	(b)	—	—	—				
	(c)	—	—	—				
	(d)	4	2	50				
	(e)	1	1	100				
	(f)	7	5 (2 Merits)	71				
	(g)	—	—	—				
Part 4	(a)	1	1	100	}	83	44 (1 Hons., 2 Merits)	53
	(b)	18	9	50				
	(c)	20	9	45				
	(d)	44	25 (1 Hons., 2 Merits)	57				
	(f)	—	—	—				
Totals for Final Parts			345	170 (3 Hons., 19 Merits)				49

Total number of persons sitting Final: 277

Total number of persons completing Final: 28

SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE (e)			Sat	Passed	%
			1	0	0
Combined Totals for First Professional, Registration Groups, Specialist Certificate, and Final Parts			Sat	Passed	%
			3,536	1,599 (8 Hons., 83 Merits)	45

Combined total number of persons sitting examinations: 2,854

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